



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Cameroon

President Biya Reshuffles Cabinet; Names Published

AB2107225094 Yaounde CRTL Radio Network
in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] The president of the Republic has signed decrees reorganizing the government, the general secretariat at the Presidency, creating new ministries, reshuffling the cabinet, and appointing a special adviser. George Henry takes another reading of some of those decrees:

[Henry] According to the first decree, the following have been appointed to the various ministries:

- Paul Biya, president, head of state
- Simon Achidi Achu, prime minister
- Hamadou Moustapha, vice prime minister and planning
- Gilbert Andze Tsoungui, vice prime minister for territorial administration
- Dakolle Daissala, minister of state in charge of posts and telecommunications
- Augustin Kountchou Kouomengui, minister of state in charge of communication
- Edouard Akame Mfoumou, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of defense
- Augustin Frederic Kodock, minister of agriculture
- Sali Dairou, minister of civil service and administrative reform
- Augustin Kontchou Kuomegni, minister of communications
- Bava Djingoer, minister of environment and forest
- Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, minister of external relations
- Douala Moutome, minister of justice and keeper of the seals
- Simon Mbila, minister of labor and social security
- Adjoudji Hamadjoda, minister of livestock, fisheries, and animal husbandry
- Robert Mbella Mbappe, minister of national education
- Sali Dairou, minister of public service and state control
- Jean-Baptiste Bokam, minister of public works and transport
- Aissatou Yaou, minister of social and women's affairs
- Pierre Souman, minister of tourism
- Justin Naioro, minister of economy and finance
- Prof. Peter Agbor Tabi, minister of higher education
- Joseph-Marie Bipoun Woum, minister of youth and sports
- Joseph Owona, minister of health
- Vita Bello Mbelle, minister of mines, water, and energy
- Toko Mangalem, minister of culture
- Eloundou Mani, minister of industrial and commercial development
- Joseph Mbede, minister of scientific and technical research
- Issa Bakary Tchiroma, minister of transportation
- Roger Melingui, minister delegate at the Economy and Finance Ministry in charge of budget
- Nana Sinkam, minister delegate at the Economy and Finance Ministry in charge of stabilization plan and economic recovery
- Francis Nkwain, minister delegate to the minister of foreign affairs
- Maidadi Sadou, minister delegate in charge of relations with the Assembly
- Peter Abety, minister in charge of special duties
- Perre Eloundou Mani, secretary of state for commercial and industrial development
- Ali Amadou, secretary of state for defense
- Dawai Rou, secretary of state for agriculture
- Yunga Teghen, secretary of state for national education
- Isabelle Tokpanou, secretary of state for national education
- Antoine Zanga, secretary of state for town planning and housing in charge public property
- Jones Shey, secretary of state for public works
- Anter Gassagueye, secretary of state for territorial administration
- Edmond Moampea, secretary of state for posts and telecommunications
- Simon Nwandi, secretary of state for health
- Zacharie Perve, secretary of state for transport
- Titus Edzoa, secretary general at the presidency
- (Eric Enone), deputy secretary general at the presidency
- Amidou Marafa, special adviser to the presidency

Rwanda

Interior Ministry Issues Communique on Security

EA2207081994 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1815 GMT 21 Jul 94

["Communique No. 1" issued by the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development on 21 July; place not given]

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Interior and Communal Development informs the Rwandan people about the following points:

First, all civil servants (?and soldiers) are urged to be present at their places of work by as early as the 24 July 1994.

Second, given the climate of security prevailing in the country, displaced people scattered throughout the whole country must return to their homes. Those who still feel vulnerable as far as their security is concerned, should seek assistance from the nearest military authorities. People can henceforth move about freely in towns and between prefectures. Soldiers stationed at road blocks are there to facilitate the movement of people, and civilians are urged to help these soldiers discharge their duties.

Third, following the fact that several buildings and residential houses were destroyed, some people returning from their places of refuge found that they had to (?take refuge) in houses which did not belong to them.

They are therefore urged to ensure the security of these properties until the properties are repossessed by their owners when the latter return home.

Fourth, in accordance with the communique made public yesterday by the defence minister, the acts of looting observed in certain areas must stop. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Urges Rwandans To Resume Work:

*EA2107174794 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1030 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[Interview with Finance Minister Marc Rugenera by correspondent Innocent Kamanzi on 19 July; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kamanzi] Mr. Marc Rugenera, you have been given the post of finance minister. It is a known fact that we are in a country which has been afflicted by war, genocide, and massacres and that it is now time for the reconstruction of this country. What actions do you envisage to get our country out of this abyss?

[Rugenera] We have indeed suffered material losses but all this can be regained. A more serious problem is the fact that we have lost human lives—brain power—because a large number of people have been killed. I believe that one can effectively rebuild a country through people's efforts. The point is to have all Rwandans, as early as tomorrow morning, resume work. This is because the state does not have any resources of its own. It can only get these resources if people become economically active and earn incomes. I, therefore, call on each and every Rwandan to start work so that the state can have a percentage of their incomes for the infrastructure and for running the affairs of the state. [passage omitted]

The state's revenue is earned from the activities of people apart from what is obtained from international aid but we cannot endlessly count on the aid that we are going to mobilize abroad. This time, we must make sure that security exists for everybody and that every individual works to earn a living so that they may pay their taxes and enable the state to perform its responsibilities towards all the people of Rwanda. [passage omitted]

France To Halt Mille Collines Broadcasts

*LD2107141194 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Announcer] In Kigali, several ministers of the new Rwandan Government are going to go to the humanitarian safe zone, and to Zaire, Burundi, and Tanzania, before the end of the week to persuade the Rwandan refugees to return to their homes.

This was announced today by Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. [passage omitted]

For a few days now several humanitarian organizations have been attacking the calls broadcast by the Hutu radio station, Mille Collines. The radio has been calling on the people in southern Rwanda to take refuge in Zaire, which has worsened the exodus and resulted in insurmountable problems for the non-government organizations. [passage omitted]

France, for its part, does not intend to allow the radio stations urging people to flee to broadcast to the famous safe zone established in the southwest of Rwanda any longer. Catherine Colonna, the French Foreign Ministry spokeswoman:

[Begin Colonna recording] According to our information, these radio stations are not broadcasting, or are no longer broadcasting from Rwanda, if they were broadcasting from there in the first place, which is not known. Their broadcasts, in any case, have not been audible for 48 hours now. We had specified, I believe, in particular, that if these radio stations were in our zone, measures would be taken to ensure that they stopped broadcasting. We have taken the necessary measures, as we had said we would. [end recording]

[Announcer] Colonna, who was being asked questions by Virginie Boulaix, thus hinted that these radio stations have been jammed for the last 48 hours, but without specifying by whom.

Finally, the French mission sent to Rwanda to see the new authorities has arrived in Kigali, said Colonna, specifying that the aim of this delegation, which includes Maitre Bertrand Dufourcq, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and General Raymond Germanos, in charge of operations at the Armed Forces staff command, was to establish a dialogue with the new Rwandan Government and to see, I quote, in what conditions the relief of Operation Turquoise can be organized.

President, Vice President Meet Libyan Envoys

*EA2107202994 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1815 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[Text] President Pasteur Bizimungu and Vice President Paul Kagame received Muhammad al-Sharif, the Libyan ambassador to Rwanda, this afternoon. The Libyan diplomat, who was paying a courtesy visit to the existing high-ranking Rwandan officials of Rwanda's new government, was accompanied by his compatriot accredited to Kampala, 'Abdallah Abu-Jildayn. The courtesy call had the double objective of congratulating the new Rwandan Government on behalf of the Libyan people and examining ways of resuming relations between Kigali and Tripoli.

We would want to see, first, that the new government is able to bring to a definite halt the massacres and heal the wounds left by the war the Libyan ambassador to

Rwanda told the national media. Speaking on the genocide which the country has just experienced, Ambassador Muhammad al-Sharif expressed profound regret and strongly condemned those who committed these crimes against humanity. Libya, he stressed, requests that justice be done in an exemplary manner so that such incidents of genocide could be prevented in future. In this context the Libyan Government intends to bring pressure to bear on the international community so that these crimes are not left unpunished.

To the Rwandan people, Ambassador al-Sharif pledged his firm support and asked them to forget the past and turn towards the reconstruction of a new Rwanda. He said Libya will also contribute to ease various needs where these are required most in Rwanda such as in the fields of health and reconstruction of the country. Libya will also provide our country with food aid. Finally, he said that the Libyan people hope that Rwanda will solve

its problems as soon as possible, because, he said: In Africa we share our difficulties; you cannot sleep peacefully when your neighbor's house is on fire.

Zaire

President Mobutu Leaves for Mozambique

AB2107144694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, left Kinshasa early this morning, at 0800 to be precise, for Maputo, the Mozambican capital. Members of the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament, those of the government, Army officers, members of the legislature, as well as managers of state enterprises were present at the airport to see off the president of the Republic. [passage omitted]

Mbeki, Nzo Meet With British Prime Minister

MB2107194794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] While President Mandela is in Mozambique, his deputy Thabo Mbeki is in Britain. He and a high-level government delegation met British Prime Minister John Major at Downing Street today. Mr. Mbeki also held talks with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. Cliff Saunders has the details.

[Begin recording] [Saunders] Prime Minister John Major was not able to attend the service at Westminster Abbey yesterday because of deep involvement in the restructuring of his government. But today he did spend some 30 minutes with the South African delegation at number 10 Downing Street.

Downing Street later indicated that Mr. Major had asked for an update on constitutional issues in South Africa, while Deputy President Mbeki had referred to South African efforts to encourage investments. Mozambique and Angola were also discussed. Later a formal meeting was held with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd which gave foreign minister, Mr. Alfred Nzo, an opportunity to hold discussions with his British counterpart. The deputy president is also to have talks with the leader of the opposition, the president of the board of trade and the trade union's congress. We spoke privately to both Mr. Mbeki and Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo about the contribution they felt South Africa could make to the Commonwealth given her new status as a member.

[Mbeki] One thing that has come out of the South African process is a very important point: That it is possible to resolve problems by negotiation, by dialogue. Even if they seemed as intractable as our problem was.

[Nzo] We are going to be able to strengthen the voice of the African continent, and we are looking forward to that because part of our foreign policy is to ensure that Africa gets strengthened so that it can play a more meaningful role in international politics. [end recording]

Countrywide Labor Unrest Reportedly Intensifying

MB2207102294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Labor unrest countrywide is intensifying as more and more unions and employer organizations add their voices to calls for higher wages. Apparently seeking the better life for all promised during the election campaign, workers in the catering, metal and mining industries, and the judicial and health care sectors are flexing their muscles. Incidents of violence have marred a 10-day strike by Pick 'n Pay employees, while 25 courts nationwide have been affected by a strike by interpreters and clerks, which entered its fourth day today.

Possible strike action is looming at South African Breweries where a ballot will be conducted next week, and even prisoners have threatened to go on a hunger strike in sympathy with workers.

Labor Minister Tito Mboweni announced this evening that he had appointed an independent mediator, Mr. Charles Nupen, to mediate in the Pick 'n Pay strike. Pick 'n Pay and the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Union, SACCAWU, agreed to mediation yesterday following an appeal by Mr. Mboweni. Pick 'n Pay, SACCAWU and Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, were still locked in talks behind closed doors in Johannesburg a short while ago. Jennifer Wilson and Snookie Zikalala compiled this report on the industrial unrest sweeping the country.

[Begin recording] [Wilson] July is the traditional month of wage negotiations, but this July has seen wave upon wave of strikes, marches and pickets. Workers in all sectors are testing their right to strike enshrined in the interim constitution, and employers are testing their right to a lockout. 1.2 million man-days have been lost in industrial action this year against 700,000 over the same period last year.

In Pick 'n Pay's week-long strike the company has lost more than 10 million rands in sales, workers have lost wages, and violence has marred the negotiating climate. Today Pick 'n Pay's Raymond Ackerman flew up from Cape Town for a high-level meeting brokered by COSATU's Sam Shilowa.

Negotiations between the National Union of Mine-workers [NUM] and the Chamber of Mines reached deadlock last night. De Beers walked out of negotiations with NUM this afternoon. And in Port Elizabeth wage negotiations between the motor industry's organization and NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] were at a critical stage. They go the conciliation board tomorrow. Deadlock there would see 25,000 workers in the motor industry going on strike early next week.

Another strike is looming in the beer industry, and the Chemical Workers Industrial Union is in dispute with Total South Africa. The public sector has also been affected. Court interpreters are still on strike and will march in Johannesburg tomorrow. Industrial relations experts say labor unrest is likely to spread over the coming months.

[Labor consultant Brian Allen] The constitution has been put into force and the right to strike is entrenched in that constitution as well. So we will have a testing of those rights, a testing of the boundaries of those rights.

[Labor researcher Jeremy Baskin] We have an industrial relation system that doesn't help prevent strikes, that doesn't help manage conflict, doesn't help resolve conflict. A good example here would be the recent strikes in

the commercial sector where only now people are starting to go to private mediation to try to solve disputes.

[Wilson] Workers feel that government and business must play a role in fighting against discrimination on the shop floor, affirmative action, and improving their quality of life. Business says the strikes are sending a negative message to potential overseas investors. Still in Johannesburg, about 200 Pick 'n Pay workers in the Morningside shopping center danced and sang what used to be referred to as freedom songs. Some consumers were not amused though. One believed that the police were too lenient on the workers, and some had other solutions to the problems. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent Tsidi Thinane] In Johannesburg about 10,000 workers belonging to the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa [NUMSA] took to the streets to back wage demands. Umbrella body, COSATU, joined NUMSA in presenting a memorandum to the steel and engineering industries of South Africa. Their demands include a 12 percent wage increase, reduction in working hours, and an improvement in death benefits. Responding to these demands SEIFSA [Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa] executive director, Mr. Brian Isaacs, said the organization had already met most of the listed demands. He said that salaries were in the hands of NUMSA. Earlier this week NUMSA turned down a 9 percent increase offered by SEIFSA.

[Enoch Godongwane, NUMSA spokesman] We have been negotiating for the past two years, the same strategy with them. All they want to do is this; we are addressing these issues, let's keep on talking and working. So in essence there has been no significant movement from the bosses in dealing with those particular issues, and improvement in [word indistinct], that's the bottom line.

[Thinane] It is likely that NUMSA will call for a national strike by next week if management does not meet its demands. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Mediator Named in Pick 'n Pay Dispute

MB2207072694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2306 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] Pretoria July 21 SAPA—Minister of Labour Tito Mboweni on Thursday [21 July] night said he had appointed Charles Nupen to mediate in the Pick 'n Pay labour dispute. Mr Nupen is director of Independent Mediation Services of South Africa.

Pick 'n Pay and the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union [SACCAWU] agreed to mediation on Wednesday after an appeal by Mr Mboweni. About 15,000 employees are striking countrywide for a R229-a-month [rand] pay rise. Pick 'n Pay is offering R175.

Mr Mboweni said in a statement SACCAWU and Pick 'n Pay should meet Mr Nupen as soon as possible and he

urged them to settle their dispute urgently. Mr Nupen will report developments to Mr Mboweni "from time to time".

530 Strikers Arrested in Johannesburg

MB2207104794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0913 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 22 SAPA—A total of 530 striking Pick 'n Pay workers were arrested in the Johannesburg area on Thursday, police reported on Friday. Witwatersrand police spokesman W/O [warrant officer] Andy Pieke said most of the workers were arrested for trespassing. They were issued with summonses to appear in court at a later date, or pay a R300 [rand] fine before their court appearance.

De Beers Abandons Talks With NUM

MB2107161694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] Representatives of De Beers have walked out of wage negotiations with the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], and have refused to negotiate any further. The meeting was the first since the union declared a dispute with De Beers 11 days ago. A spokesman of the union said workers were dissatisfied with their working and living conditions which they said were relics of the apartheid system.

E. Cape Premier Rejects Tax Breaks for Investment

MB2207075594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0152 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] Bisho July 21 SAPA—Eastern Cape Premier Raymond Mhlaba said on Thursday [21 July] he did not support tax breaks as an investment incentive and he believed premiers in other regions would not support them either. Speaking at a press conference, Mr Mhlaba said he doubted if his government would introduce such special incentives for companies.

All regional premiers had agreed at a forum not to follow policies which could be detrimental to other provinces.

Productivity in the region would improve once there was harmony and peace in the workplace, he said.

Asked to comment on the Transkei Development Corporation and the Ciskei People's Development Bank selling their Sun International shares, Mr Mhlaba said the matter had been discussed with black business and would be raised at next week's cabinet meeting.

A debate on where the regional capital should be would start within a few weeks, he added.

While structures to restructure regional police could be in place by next month, Mr Mhlaba said the Transkei Police strike and Transkei Defence Force mutiny outweighed any successes.

Asked what he considered to be his government's major achievements so far, Mr Mhlaba said the implementation of a primary health care plan and the start of a housing programme.

KwaZulu Police Deny Commissioner's Resignation

*MB2107173794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[Text] The KwaZulu-Natal Police have denied reports that their commissioner, Lieutenant General Roy Doring, has resigned. Earlier, a local newspaper, the ZULULAND OBSERVER, reported that General Doring had indicated during an interview that he wished to resign because he was unhappy about recent protest action by policemen in the province. Brigadier Moses Khanyile said General Doring had indicated some time ago that he intended to retire.

MK Protests Exclusion From National Defense Force

*MB2107173694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[Text] A few hundred Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing, MK] members protested outside ANC headquarters in Durban against their exclusion from the national defense force. The ANC has not commented on the protest yet.

South African Press Review for 22 Jul

MB2207123994

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Mandela State Visit—While there was a "bit of carping in Commonwealth circles that Mandela was not on hand to usher South Africa back to the fold," "President Mandela was still where he should have been this week," in an African neighbor, Mozambique, notes an editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 July on page 10. "There is enormous pressure that our 'messiah' president should be everywhere and, with his great moral authority, have a hand in problem solving far beyond our own borders." However, if South Africa does not solve its own problems, Mandela's "authority abroad will be increasingly groundless." It is "significant" that the agreement signed with Mozambique's Chissano on Wednesday stated that the "security commission it has established meets no later than Monday. Among their formidable problems is illegal immigration and arms and drug trafficking." "It is in the interests" of all southern Africa that Mozambique should not become "another Angola." Mozambique "must be stabilised. And as the great destabiliser of the past, South Africa not only can but should be helpful in nudging its neighbour towards a brighter future."

BUSINESS DAY

Truth Commission—"The intention of laying to rest old suspicions and the pain surrounding acts of violence during the 'struggle years' is arguably a noble one. But handling of the process is fraught with problems," notes an editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 July on page 14. One wonders how people "will feel about being known as perpetrators of deeds society regards as abhorrent" and whether "aggrieved relations might feel they have a legitimate damages claim." "Government will also have to address the strong possibility of unlawful retribution." There is also the question of a "time frame." "Unless the architects of the truth commission carefully address these and other areas of concern, the exercise runs the risk of widening, rather than narrowing, divisions between former adversaries. The commission itself should have been the subject of greater public debate, with the same transparency in the planning that has been promised in its eventual operation."

NEW NATION

Political Tolerance—"Events of the past few days and weeks have suggested confusion over the role the government should play in our young and fragile democracy," states an editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 22 July on page 8. In the police confrontation with striking Pick 'n Pay workers, "many were left with the impression that the government tried to appease all the parties involved." Other opportunities "of asserting its authority" were lost when Housing Minister Joe Slovo differed with PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale and Safety and Security Minister Mufamadi "failed to act decisively with the issue of the ANC's self-defense units and the IFP's self-protection units." "We have raised this question before and we believe it still relevant to do it again—are those in power ready to govern or just anxious to govern?" "The ANC is the true representative of the people's democratic voice, unifying all the good values of our society in a government of unity—but this should not paralyse the government from taking decisive action which can serve the best interests of the entire country."

SOWETAN

Dismissal of Zulu Miners—"It was with dismay that we read the story of how 350 Zulu-speaking miners were separated from their fellow workers at East Rand Proprietary Mine and told by the mine bosses to leave" and "also with dismay that we read that a group of young gunmen...mercilessly gunned down a family of seven" known to be Inkatha Freedom Party supporters, notes an editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 22 July on page 10. "Tolerance among political groups in KwaZulu-Natal at leadership and grassroots level is extremely low." "As a community, we should see to it that war talk is discouraged among leaders, members of organisations and in the community in general. We take this simple lesson in conflict management if we are going to create a society free of more senseless deaths and decisions that create more problems than they solve."

Angola

Government, UNITA Agree on Half of Mediation Document

MB2107204094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] Unexpectedly, the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams met in Lusaka this afternoon. That plenary meeting was also attended by the mediators and the troika of observer countries. That session has helped create the conditions for discussions on the implementation of national reconciliation measures. The government and UNITA teams agreed this afternoon to some 50 percent of the 11 points advanced by the mediators. Alves Antonio reports from Lusaka.

[Begin Antonio recording] A source close to the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka has told Radio Angola that the talks are to continue tomorrow. Barring any major complications, discussions on the point on national reconciliation measures could come to an end tomorrow.

That source also disclosed that the UNITA officials to the talks are scheduled to leave Lusaka on 23 July for Huambo, where they will attend a meeting of the UNITA Political Commission on 25 July.

It is worth noting that, under the point of national reconciliation measures, the government and UNITA are discussing important issues pertaining to the extension of state administration throughout Angolan territory, UNITA's participation in government, safety for senior UNITA officials, and the swearing in of its deputies in Parliament, among other issues. [end recording]

Mozambique

Mandela Meets With Chissano, Others During Visit

Comments on Electoral Process

MB2107155294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] Maputo July 21 SAPA—Mozambique had repeated its opposition to forming a government of national unity before elections in October, President Nelson Mandela indicated on Thursday [21 July]. Addressing a press conference in the Mozambican capital Maputo, Mr Mandela said "the leadership of Mozambique has drawn a distinction between our [South Africa's] case and that of their own country".

"Whether I may agree with that or not I must leave it to them to decide what the best is for their country."

Mr Mandela, who is on a state visit to Mozambique, told President Joaquim Chissano on Wednesday South Africa's transition to democracy had been eased by the

government of national unity which drew former foes into political co-operation. He told Mr Chissano this was not necessarily a blueprint for other countries facing elections.

Mr Chissano has repeatedly rejected Western calls for a national unity government with his main rival, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Mr Mandela said he would not intervene in Mozambique's election preparations, which are running way behind schedule and causing fears that Mozambique's transition to democracy could be derailed by logistical shortcomings and political differences. Mr Mandela expressed concern at the delays. "I would have hoped that the process had been kept on schedule because the failure to fulfil schedules and time frames that had been agreed upon can create a lot of problems."

He said, however, he was confident the United Nations' election effort would succeed. Mr Mandela said he was prepared to meet Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama as scheduled on Friday. He said he hoped demobilisation went ahead as planned and that the results were accepted all round.

Earlier on Thursday Mr Mandela met the head of Mozambique's election commission, Brazao Mazula, and later held talks with United Nations' Special Representative Aldo Ajello. Mr Ajello would not comment on the talks. Mr Mazula, however, said South Africa had promised logistical and communications support.

Mr Mandela would not elaborate on South African support to the electoral process. He said, however, that parties should not be prevented from participating by a lack of resources and logistics. He mentioned landmine-ridden roads as one of the electoral hazards.

Mr Mandela said South Africa would seek to influence events in Mozambique and the rest of the sub-continent within the framework of Organisation of African Unity and Frontline states' initiatives.

He added, however, South Africa had serious problems of its own which he had to attend to.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

MB2107192894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] Financial aid for South Africa's neighbors is not on the cards at the moment although upliftment programs for these countries are being discussed. This emerged today during President Nelson Mandela's three-day visit to Mozambique.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Linda van Tilburg] Since peace has come to Mozambique about a year and a half ago, vast improvements have been made all over Maputo. Construction and reparation work is being undertaken all over the city, and although conditions in

Maputo have improved vastly, the people of Mozambique are still extremely poor. An average salary for a citizen of Maputo is a mere 60 rands a month. So Mozambicans see South Africa as a key to the end of their poverty. This was made clear to Mr. Mandela during his visit to the country. The Mozambicans also said that they should be rewarded for their resistance to the apartheid system. But what will South Africa be prepared to give to its neighbors?

[Mandela] Until we are able to get our economy to grow, and to bring about industrial peace in our country, it is not going to be possible for us to render any concrete, any tangible assistance to our neighbors.

[Van Tilburg] Mr. Mandela said today that one area identified for joint cooperation was agriculture, and that there was a possibility that AVF [Afrikaner National Front] leader General Constand Viljoen and Mr. Dries Bruwer from the Transvaal Agricultural Union could be involved. South African businessmen would also be encouraged to invest in Mozambique, and help would be given to upgrade the Maputo harbor.

The harbor, which was visited by Mr. Mandela this morning, is an ideal export harbor for the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], Eastern and Northern Transvaal provinces. To give respect to South Africa's commitment to help Mozambique, Mr. Mandela signed an agreement with President Chissano for the establishment of a permanent joint commission for cooperation.

Today Mr. Mandela also made time to honor old friends of the ANC. He laid a wreath at the grave of the late President Samora Machel. Tomorrow Mr. Mandela will meet various African heads of state to discuss science and technology in Africa. He will also meet Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama before returning to South Africa. [end recording]

Chissano Addresses Banquet

MB2207100894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1830 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[Text] Mozambique and South Africa signed an agreement on establishing a cooperation commission. The two countries intend to cooperate in the fields of agriculture, defense and security, tourism, industry, human resources, among other fields.

The agreement between Mozambique and South Africa was signed as a result of Nelson Mandela's visit to Mozambique. President Joaquim Chissano said, at the beginning of official talks yesterday, that there is a great desire on the part of the Mozambican people to strengthen relations between the two countries.

[Chissano, in English fading to Portuguese translation] *We would like to reiterate our desire to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields, beginning*

with the political field, taking into account the good relations existing between our two countries. We want to expand these relations to economic, social, and cultural fields. The history of our countries is a good foundation for the consolidation of these relations. We would like to have bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the region because we know the importance of our countries in the region. We must exchange experience to see how we can improve our solidarity and cooperation for the harmonious development of the region.

In turn, South African President Nelson Mandela said at the opening of the talks that he and his delegation eagerly awaited the visit because it is not only a symbolic visit.

[Mandela, in English fading to Portuguese translation] *We decided that our first visit should be to Africa, particularly Mozambique. The Mozambican people were at risk when they gave us assistance and guaranteed the implementation of our programs in the liberation struggle. We want to have cooperation with all of Africa, including countries outside our continent. We want cooperation particularly with our neighboring countries. It would therefore be bad if we did something that would be interpreted as an interference in the internal affairs of a country. So, we shall work with caution. We are part of history. We know our friends, particularly those who supported us during the period we were alone. Now we have many friends, including those who in the past supported the apartheid regime. Mozambique is one of our friends and we cannot forget this in our relations, because without its assistance, our struggle would not have the impact it had.*

At an official banquet yesterday, Chissano and Mandela also reiterated the desire to strengthen cooperation between Mozambique and South Africa. We bring you an extract of President Joaquim Chissano's speech at the ceremony.

[Chissano, in Portuguese] *Your Excellency, we have triumphed over the forces of oppression because we moved along together, convinced of the justness of our cause. The Mozambican people made the struggle of the South African people their own struggle. The victory of the African National Congress was celebrated in all corners of our country—in villages, towns, and cities. The presence of Your Excellency here in Mozambique, only two months after your swearing in as the leader of the South African state, has a very big political, historical, and cultural significance. We would like to express our deep satisfaction to you for giving priority to Mozambique in your visits abroad. You are visiting this country despite the many problems you are experiencing in your country during this post-electoral period. This gesture once again constitutes a clear proof of the unity of our peoples. I would like to quote what Your Excellency said during your visit to Mozambique in July 1990: We live as one people and if it is possible, we shall die as one people, unquote. We would like to request Your Excellency and your delegation to feel at home here.*

Your Excellency, honorable ministers, dear guests, the eradication of the apartheid system and the emergence of a free and democratic South Africa open encouraging prospects to establish a lasting peace and stability in the region for the progress and well being of our peoples. We are convinced that during your visit to our country, we shall be able to identify potential fields of cooperation between our countries as well as to draw up practical forms to develop this cooperation.

Mozambique and South Africa have enormous human and material resources which, if properly exploited, can significantly contribute toward promoting our people's well being. Agriculture, energy, transport and communications, tourism are some of the potential fields for the development of a mutually advantageous cooperation.

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, yesterday, we were united to eradicate colonialism and apartheid which terrorized our region and the whole African continent. The cost we paid for our opposition was very high. All the same, we firmly resisted and in the end, we won. We have been able to achieve our objective. Today, we are once again together for new challenges—the consolidation of peace and stability and the reconstruction of our economies. With the same firmness and determination we displayed yesterday, we are certain that we shall win. The end of apartheid signifies the end of an era of trauma for southern Africa during which many peoples of the region were forced to abandon their country, searching for refuge in the face of repression, torture, massacre and persecutions mounted by the racist government. The beginning of a new era in our region signifies the redoubling of efforts to search for solutions for the different issues facing our people.

Your Excellency, you have come to Mozambique during a very crucial period in our country's pacification process which began with the signing of the General Peace Accord between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Rome on 4 October 1992. Processes have been under way in the country to confine forces from the government and Renamo and to form a single national depoliticized army. On 1 June our country also began the voter registration process and the civic education of the people to enable them to consciously take part in the elections due to take place on 27 and 28 October this year. The pacification process in our country has not been free of difficulties of a different kind. We consistently observe elements which are alien to the Rome Accord and this does not cease to be a matter of concern. All the same, these difficulties will not thwart the Mozambican people's wish to realize their desire for lasting reconciliation and peace.

The Government of the Republic of Mozambique is still determined to continue the process with the necessary seriousness, thought, and flexibility to guarantee peace and stability, which are indispensable for our country's economic and social development.

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, the continuation of war in Angola is a matter of concern. It is our hope that the Lusaka peace talks between the Government of the Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will produce results which will lead to the establishment of a lasting peace in that fraternal country. We express satisfaction with the spirit of compromise and flexibility demonstrated by the Angolan Government. We are encouraged by the results of the recent summit meeting in Pretoria involving the heads of state of Angola, Zaire, South Africa, and Mozambique. We would like to salute in particular Your Excellency's commitment to the search of a lasting solution for the Angolan people.

Mr. President, I would like to reiterate to Your Excellency and your delegation, that you are warmly welcome to the Republic of Mozambique. I am certain that this visit will further strengthen the cooperation between Mozambique and South Africa and will consolidate the ties of friendship and solidarity between our fraternal countries. [end recording]

In turn, President Nelson Mandela spoke of existing political relations and the need to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in other fields. Mandela said his country is ready to assist Mozambique, particularly in the economic field.

Mandela To Meet With Renamo's Dhlakama

MB2207104994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] Maputo July 22 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela will meet the leader of Mozambique's Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement on Friday [22 July] afternoon, his spokesman Parks Mankahlana said. Mr Mandela will discuss Mozambique's October elections with Mr Dhlakama and is expected to impress on him the need for him to accept the election results.

The elections are Mozambique's first multiparty poll since independence in 1975.

Although Mr Mandela's Mozambican hosts were eager that Renamo not gain electoral capital from meeting Mr Mandela, the South African President has repeatedly given assurances that he will deal with all the parties in an even-handed manner.

Mobutu To Meet With Mandela, Chissano

MB2207084194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] Zairian President Mobutu, who is playing a key-role in talks to end the Angolan civil war, has flown to Mozambique for a follow-up meeting with President Joaquim Chissano and President Nelson Mandela. Negotiators hope that Mr. Mobutu, who is a long standing ally of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader, Jonas Savimbi, will put

pressure on him to agree to a powersharing agreement with the Angolan Government.

Earlier President Mandela, who is in Maputo on an official visit, offered logistical support for the Mozambican elections in October. He said, however, that South Africa could not act unilaterally to ensure free and fair elections or a government of national unity in Mozambique.

Meanwhile a meeting between President Mandela and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader, Afonso Dhlakama scheduled for today to discuss to discuss the election has been canceled. No reasons have been given.

Angolan Prime Minister Arrives in Maputo

MB2107155794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco arrived in Maputo this afternoon to attend the Second Presidential Forum on African Science and Technology. That Angolan official, who is representing President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was welcomed at Maputo Airport by Mozambican National Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos.

Angoche Mutiny Ends; Demobilized Men Steal Food

MB2107190294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Excerpts] The Radio Mozambique news desk has just received a report from Nampula Province that government soldiers ended their mutiny in the town of Angoche this afternoon. Those soldiers had been demanding to be rapidly demobilized and they appear to have had their way.

Angoche District Administrator Geraldo Caetano said this afternoon that the Cease-Fire Commission, CCF, team is working with those 1,300 soldiers for their swift demobilization. Caetano also noted that the power supply has been restored. It had been cut off by the mutineers this morning. Road traffic between Angoche and Nampula has also resumed. [passage omitted]

Also in Nampula Province today, 50 demobilized government soldiers committed acts of vandalism in Monapo. Those men were demanding food. They attacked the local Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters, DPCCN, warehouse and stole whatever little corn it had. They then marched in the direction of the administration building and the house of the administrator, and they beat up the guard there. Monapo District Administrator Herculano Domingos da Conceicao said the district does not have enough food to satisfy the needs of those demobilized men.

Meanwhile, the DPCCN has made available 50 blankets to those men in a bid to bring the uprising to an end.

Mali

35 Reported Killed in Rebel Attack, Army Reprisal

*AB2107164594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[Text] There is an upsurge of tension in northern Mali, which has become the scene of renewed clashes. The reasons date back to last week when Tuareg rebels attacked a Timbuktu-bound vehicle. The Army's reaction was immediate. It gave the rebels a hot chase, and in the course of the reprisal operation, the general casualty list of the clashes stood at 35 killed—18 in the attacked vehicle and 17 in the counterattack launched by the Army.

This sudden upsurge in tension has led a group of officers and men of Songhai origin in the Malian Army to organize a kind of self-defense movement by forming what now looks like a parallel army. This patriotic paramilitary movement is called the Gandakoye, whose objective is to defend the civilians who, in its view, are threatened by the Tuareg rebels.

According to Mahmoud Alpha Maiga, the movement's spokesman who is currently passing through Paris, the formation of the Gandakoye movement is intended to mitigate, quote, the impotence of the state in the face of problems created by the Tuareg rebellion. He was speaking to Sophie Ekwei:

[Begin recording] [Maiga] The state has proved nonexistent. Let me give specific examples. For four years there was no school, no maternity ward, or local government system in the northern region. All the district capitals—the equivalent of the subprefectural chief towns here, I believe—were abandoned. The sedentary population was left at the mercy of these gangs of looters who often tormented them. Because of this, Gandakoye literally stood in for the state. It was hailed by all political movements and parties, which gave it their total support, and by the Army. As a result of the job done, today Gao, Timbuktu, (Yasonke), Gire, Ansongo, Bourem and other places have all been liberated. These localities were virtually occupied by rebels who openly claim that, as whites, they are there to rule blacks; and they state this unequivocally.

[Ekwei] Concretely, what are you asking the Malian State to do today?

[Maiga] What we are asking the Malian State to do is to simply assume its responsibility. The only concern I have is how to disarm the militiamen the day we finish settling the problem of the rebellion, because Gandakoye's final objective after all is putting an end to that rebellion. [end recording]

Nigeria

NADECO To Work With NLC To Restore Democracy

*AB2107163294 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT
21 Jul 94*

[Text] Lagos, 21 July (AFP)—The pro-democracy National Democratic Coalition said Thursday [21 July] it would work with the political commission of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), the umbrella trade union, to restore democracy in Nigeria. The pledge came as Nigeria remained paralyzed by strike action Thursday after oil unions maintained demands that the country's military regime transfer power to jailed opposition leader Moshood Abiola.

The moderate NLC agreed in talks with military ruler General Sani Abacha on Wednesday to shelve plans to spread the strike action after he agreed to consider freeing Abiola, held on treason charges since June 23. The political commission of the NLC, seen generally as a progressive unit of the NLC, is "more effective and more responsible" than the NLC's National Executive Council which is "not structurally effective," one of the main leaders of the organisation told AFP on telephone. The two organisations can complement each other's efforts aimed at returning the country to democracy now, he added.

The National Democratic Coalition (NADECO) is happy with the decision earlier this week by an NLC executive meeting that its political commission contact democratic bodies in Nigeria to work together for the restoration of democracy in Nigeria, he said. It is also "heart-warming" that the NLC maintains its demand that Abiola, the presumed winner of last year's 12 June presidential election which was voided by the military, be installed, said the same source. The NADECO, he said, does not consider the release of Abiola, who is currently detained in Abuja on charges of "treasonable felony," a priority. "His release is not an important thing. That is not the priority of the NADECO," the NADECO chief said, adding that the priority for NADECO was the validity of the presidential election.

The government which considers the NADECO "illegal" has however moved closer to the group lately and invited its representatives for a dialogue on the present political crisis. No date for a meeting has been fixed, but the NADECO said that the government had accepted its conditions for future talks. Abiola's detention last month sparked the strikes which began in the oil sector, responsible for raising some 85 percent of Nigeria's foreign export earnings, and spread quickly to other sectors.

Federal Government, Unions Resume Meeting

*AB2207082694 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 94*

[Text] The Federal Government will today in Lagos meet representatives of the two unions in the petroleum

industry, the NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] and PENGASSAN [Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria] in a bid to end their industrial action. The meeting is also to be attended by representatives of oil companies and the National Association of Road Transport Owners, NARTO.

The national president of NUPENG, Mr. Wariebi Agameme, said in Lagos yesterday that an earlier meeting with a federal government delegation led by the minister of state for petroleum resources, Chief Umaru Baba, was not conclusive. He stated that this was because the government delegation said it had no mandate to discuss political issues raised by the union (and filed at) the absence of PENGASSAN at the meeting. Mr. Agameme also said that the National Executive Committee of NUPENG would meet tomorrow to discuss the outcome of the meeting with government.

Fuel Shortage Continues; 6 Former Senators Freed

*AB2207085194 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 22 Jul 94*

[Text] Nigeria is still paralyzed by an acute fuel shortage despite the suspension of a strike call made yesterday. The fuel shortage forced Nigerian workers to stay indoors. As a result, most offices in Lagos were closed yesterday, and queues at gas stations stretched for more than 3 kilometers. It is in this context of serious crisis that the proposed meeting between the Federal military Government and the striking oil workers will take place today.

The meeting, which is described by the unionists as decisive, will mainly examine all the grievances of the strikers, including the most important, that is the unconditional release of Moshood Abiola, the main opponent to the military government, and his confirmation as president of Nigeria. As one can see, this is a crucial issue for the military junta still holding on power in the country after pledging to make way for the civilians on precise dates, which they have postponed many times. On 4 July, the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers began its strike which has paralyzed the country's economy to such an extent that observers wonder how long the military authorities could resist. But there are already indications that they are backing down as yesterday they unconditionally released six former senators who had asked General Sani Abacha to hand over power to Moshood Abiola, since his regime, as they put it, is illegal.

Ogun State Police Command Warns Against Disturbances

AB2107174494 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] The Ogun State Police Command has called on the people to avoid all acts capable of disrupting the

peace. The police commissioner, Mr. John Okakpoh, said in an interview with Ngwoke Ngwoke in Abeokuta that destruction of property and threats to life would not solve the nation's political problems.

[Begin Ngwoke recording] Mr. Okakpoh described as unfortunate the action taken by some youth in the state within the week which led to the destruction and looting of property and inflicting physical injuries on innocent persons. He noted that those who engineered the action did so for their personal and selfish (?goals).

The police commissioner stated that taking to the streets was not a good way to seek redress for any misunderstanding or wrongdoing. He maintained that dialogue remained a potent instrument for conflict resolution. Mr. Okakpoh warned that the police would deal ruthlessly with any person or group of persons caught disturbing the peace. The police boss said 20 persons arrested in connection with the incident would be prosecuted.

The Egba Muslim community has also expressed concern at the economic and political situation in the country. In a message after a special prayer in Abeokuta, the community called on all Muslims and Christians alike to fast and pray for continued peace in the country. [end recording]

Disturbances Reported in Anambra, Delta States

*AB2107184094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Insecurity is apparently spreading in Nigeria. Chief Moshood Abiola is still in jail in spite of labor congress negotiations with the military government to get him released. Oil workers are still on strike demanding the installation of Chief Abiola as president. Pro-democrats claim 10 people have died in clashes at antigovernment protests in Lagos and Ibadan in the southwest. The government says there has only been one death but there are now reports of disturbances in eastern Nigeria and trouble in the northern city of Kano. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] University students sparked off the first pro-democracy disturbances east of the River Niger yesterday. Students of Nnamdi Azikiwe University in Akwa, Anambra State, took to the streets with placards, and chanting antigovernment slogans, the demonstrators vandalized government offices and vehicles before they were dispersed by the police. As a result, the university declared immediate vacation and told the students to go home.

Earlier, students of Delta State University also staged antigovernment protests. The high point of the street demonstrations was their seizure of the state radio station where they broadcast antigovernment messages. At least three universities and a polytechnic have now

declared premature holidays for their students. These are those in Ile-Ife, Akwa, Benin, and the polytechnic in Abeokuta.

All is quiet so far in northern Nigeria but yesterday the state government imposed restrictions on all movements in Kano between 1 AM and six o'clock in the morning. No reason has been given for the action.

Last night the government appealed to the people of western Nigeria to stop all violent protests. Information Minister Jerry Gana said in Abuja that burning of houses and killing of people would not solve the country's problems. [end recording]

Commonwealth Secretary's Visit Termed 'Belated'

*AB2107192994 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 21 Jul 94*

[Text] Last week, the secretary general of the Commonwealth of Nations, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, was in Nigeria to explore ways of resolving the festering political stalemate. Chief Anyaoku reportedly held talks with the Nigerian leader, General Sani Abacha, and Chief Moshood Abiola, currently in detention for alleged charges of treason. But, apparently, the Nigerian Government has expressed doubts over the interest of the Commonwealth in genuinely assisting the government to find a lasting solution to Nigeria's political problem. The press secretary to the Nigerian head of state, Mr. David Attah, who

gave this indication in a discussion with Yemi Fakaijo, described the visit as belated.

[Begin recording] [Attah] Yes, Yemi, Chief Emeka Anyaoku was in Abuja last week. I do not know precisely what his mission was all about. I cannot therefore assess the outcome of his visit or his intervention since not much signals have emerged from that source. Chief Anyaoku is a Nigerian and is the secretary general of the Commonwealth. [Words indistinct] by the organization. Unfortunately, they have kept too far away from the substance of our problems. In fact, I do not know what our membership of the Commonwealth means to us.

[Fakaijo] I must take you up on that issue, Sir. Nigeria itself has done several things in the past to prevent the political problem in Nigeria to be externalized. Can't this be the signal the Commonwealth was using to distance itself from Nigeria's problem?

[Attah] I don't think so, Yemi. Alienation cannot be analogous or synonymous with interference. Extension of the hand of fellowship is different from interference. The plain truth is that the Commonwealth has not reacted positively in the Nigerian situation. It has rather shown indifference and I don't care attitude. His visit, to say the least, is belated. The Commonwealth cannot be proud of its role so far in the Nigerian stalemate. It is more.... [pauses] I think the Commonwealth today is more of a historic reality than an instrument of conflict resolution. [end recording]

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